

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

\* \* \*

SHIGE TAKIGUCHI, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

MRI INTERNATIONAL, INC. *et al.*,

## Defendants.

2:13-cv-01183-JAD-VCF

## **ORDER**

Before the court is Defendants Junzo Suzuki and Paul Musashi Suzuki's motion to stay discovery (#106<sup>1</sup>). Class-action Plaintiffs filed an opposition (#114); and, the Suzukis replied (#119).

Also before the court is Defendants MRI International and Edwin Fujunaga's motion to stay discovery (#108). Class-action Plaintiffs renewed their opposition (#114); and, MRI International and Fujunaga replied (#118).

Also before the court is class-action Plaintiffs' motion to compel (#123) and motion for sanctions (#127). Separate oppositions were filed by non-party deponent Mark Luszczk (#126) and Defendants MRI International and Edwin Fujinaga (#128).

## BACKGROUND

This matter involves a securities fraud class action under state and federal law. (See Amend. Compl. (#86) at 10–19). For purposes of Defendants' motions to stay, the relevant facts include: (1) the alleged Ponzi scheme; (2) Japanese and American regulatory investigations into the

<sup>1</sup> Parenthetical citations refer to the court's docket.

1 alleged scheme; (3) U.S. District Judge Howard D. McKibben's September 12, 2013 preliminary  
 2 injunction and order granting expedited discovery; and, (4) the circumstances surrounding the motions  
 3 before the court. Each is discussed below.

4 **I. Defendants Allegedly Orchestrate a Ponzi Scheme**

5 From approximately 1998 through April 26, 2013, Defendants MRI International, LVT, Inc.  
 6 d/b/a Sterling Escrow, and their corporate officers, Edwin J. Fujinaga, Junzo Suzuki, and Paul Musashi  
 7 Suzuki, allegedly orchestrated a Ponzi scheme in connection with the purchase and sale of medical-  
 8 account receivables. (Amend. Compl. (#86) at ¶¶ 1, 3–7, 23).

9 The medical-account receivables involved in the scheme were purportedly held by U.S. medical  
 10 providers against insurance companies. (*Id.* at ¶ 1). After allegedly buying the receivables from medical  
 11 providers at a discount, Defendants sold the receivables to Japanese investors on the premise that the  
 12 accounts were profitable investments that were heavily regulated by American authorities and  
 13 guaranteed under Nevada law. (*Id.* at ¶ 19.)

14 In reality, no medical-account receivables appear to have existed. Defendants allegedly used  
 15 investors' money to pay off earlier investors and fund their own lavish lifestyles. (*Id.*  
 16 at ¶ 2). In the process, Defendants misrepresented the extent of the United States' regulatory oversight  
 17 and lied to Japanese regulators who investigated the scam. (*Id.*) In the end, Defendants allegedly stole  
 18 \$136.5 billion from approximately 8,700 Japanese investors. (*Id.* at ¶ 30).

20 **II. Japan & the United States Investigate**

21 The scheme was uncovered in 2013. (*See id.* at ¶ 31). Customers reported MRI International to  
 22 Japan's Financial Services Agency ("FSA"), and complained that MRI International failed to repay on  
 23 matured investments. (*Id.*) Shortly thereafter, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission  
 24 followed suit. On March 7, 2013, the SEC sent a letter to Defendant Edwin Fujinaga, MRI  
 25

1 International's CEO, demanding that "all documents created, received or maintained by MRI be  
 2 preserved pending further notice from the SEC staff" and that "any procedures for the disposal, removal  
 3 or purging of MRI documents be suspended." (Def.'s Opp'n (#40) at Exhibit A).

4 On April 26, 2013, the FSA revoked MRI's license. (Amend. Compl. (#86) at ¶ 31). The FSA  
 5 adopted the recommendation of the Japanese Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission, which  
 6 found that MRI International: (1) failed to separately hold investor monies and since at least 2011;  
 7 (2) commingled those assets with MRI's own monies; (3) used investor monies to pay dividends to other  
 8 investors; (4) made false statements to FSA during its regulatory investigation; (5) developed plans to  
 9 continue soliciting new investors in 2013, knowing MRI International could not satisfy its outstanding  
 10 obligations. (*Id.*)

11 In revoking MRI's license, the FSA directed MRI to: (1) give proper explanations to customers  
 12 about the administrative action; (2) immediately assess the customers' status and the status concerning  
 13 the use and management of assets invested by the customers and regarding other necessary matters;  
 14 (3) formulate a plan to repay the investors and implement the plan immediately; (4) take every step to  
 15 protect customers; (5) stop improperly spending the company assets; and, (6) submit status reports  
 16 regarding the above responses and implementations. (*Id.*); (*see also* Amend. Mot. for Prelim. Injunc.  
 17 (#8) at Ex. 5).

19 Thereafter, the United States Security and Exchange Commission filed a civil enforcement  
 20 action against MRI International, Edwin Fujinaga, and CSA Service Center LLC. *See SEC v. Fujinaga,*  
 21 *et al.*, No. 13-cv-01658-JCM-CWH (D. Nev. Sept. 11, 2013).

22 **III. Defendants are Enjoined & Discovery is Expedited**

23 On July 5, 2013, class-action Plaintiffs filed suit under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities  
 24 Exchange Act of 1934, and various Nevada state laws. (Compl. (#1) at 10–19). On the same day,  
 25

1 Plaintiffs also moved for a preliminary injunction to freeze Defendants assets and expedite discovery.  
 2 (Mot. for Prelim. Injunc. (#5) at 13).

3 On September 12, 2013, in the SEC's parallel action, U.S. District Judge James C. Mahan  
 4 entered a temporary restraining order. *See SEC v. Fujinaga, et al.*, No. 13-cv-01658-JCM-CWH, Order  
 5 #10 at 2–11 (D. Nev. Sept. 11, 2013).

6 On September 13, 2013, U.S. District Judge Howard D. McKibben granted Plaintiffs' motion for  
 7 a preliminary injunction against MRI International and Edwin Fujinaga. (Prelim. Injunc. #96). The court  
 8 reviewed Plaintiffs' complaint, applied *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008),  
 9 and found, *inter alia*, that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their federal and state law securities claims.  
 10 (Prelim. Injunc. (#96) at 6–8, 11).

11 Judge McKibben also determined that Plaintiffs face an “immediate and irreparable harm”  
 12 because there is “cause to believe that MRI has violated the SEC’s order by destroying documents in  
 13 direct contravention of its order.” (*Id.* at 12:18–19). Accordingly, the court ordered expedited discovery  
 14 for ninety days, stating “discovery shall include but **not** be limited to” the following five categories:  
 15

16       1.     Determining the location and amount of assets held by MRI, Fujinaga as  
 17            officer of MRI, or Sterling Escrow, in their names or in which they have a beneficial  
 18            interest, including accounting records in both paper and electronic form, such as financial  
 19            statements, general ledgers, and check registers reflecting all receipts and disbursements  
 20            of assets by MRI during that period;

21       2.     Determining whether assets of MRI are being converted from MRI to any  
 22            other person or entity;

23       3.     Discovery from MRI’s bank or banks in which plaintiffs deposited their  
 24            money;

1           4. Ascertaining whether MRI or Fujinaga as officer of MRI have solicited or  
 2           consummated any investment contracts following the Japanese regulators' order of April  
 3           26, 2013; and,

4           5. Determine the status of any efforts by MRI to repay MRI investors.  
 5 (Prelim. Injunc. (#96) at 13:26–14:13) (emphasis added).

6           On October 7, 2013, Judge Mahan entered an asset freeze and preliminary injunction in the  
 7           Security and Exchange Commission's civil enforcement action. *See SEC v. Fujinaga, et al.*, No. 13-cv-  
 8           01658-JCM-CWH, Order #20 at 2–10 (D. Nev. Sept. 11, 2013).

9           **IV. The Motions Before the Court**

10           Following Judge McKibben's September 13 preliminary injunction in this action, Defendants  
 11           filed motions to dismiss (#102, #105) and emergency motions to stay discovery (#106, #108) in early  
 12           October. As discussed below, Defendants' motions to dismiss instituted an automatic stay of discovery  
 13           under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. (*See infra* DISCUSSION § I).

14           In response to the emergency nature of Defendants' motions to stay, this court issued a minute  
 15           order pending resolution of the motions to stay. (*See* Min. Order (#109) at 2:21–23). The minute order  
 16           limited discovery to the five particularized topics listed in Judge McKibben's preliminary-injunction.  
 17           (*Id.*) ("IT IS HEREBY ORDERED all discovery on topics other than those specifically ordered by Judge  
 18           McKibben to be completed on or before December 11, 2013, is temporarily stayed pending resolution of  
 19           these motions."); (*see also* Mins. Proceedings #129) (stating that the court's intent in drafting the minute  
 20           order was to eliminate Judge McKibben's qualification that "discovery shall include but not be limited  
 21           to").

22           On November 13, 2013, Plaintiffs deposed non-party Mary Luszczyszk. (Pl.'s Mot. to Compel  
 23           (#123) at 4:21). Luszczyszk is the Senior Vice President of accounts receivables for Claims Servicing of

American, LLC. Claims Servicing of American, LLC is a Nevada corporation allegedly owned and controlled by Defendant Edwin Fujinaga, the kingpin in the underlying securities-fraud action. (*Id.* at 4:10–14). Luszczyszk refused to answer any questions during the deposition on the grounds that answering Plaintiffs' questions would expose Luszczyszk to civil liability under the terms of a confidentiality agreement between Luszczyszk and Fujinaga. (*Id.* at 5:3–11). Consequently, on November 20, 2013, Plaintiffs filed the instant motion to compel Luszczyszk's testimony.

On December 5, 2013, Plaintiffs deposed non-party Raven Gilmore. (See Mins. Proceedings (#129) at 1:11:00 p.m.) (proffering the court Gilmore's deposition transcript). During the deposition Plaintiffs' counsel asserted that the court's various orders entitle Plaintiffs to unlimited discovery. (*Id.* at 1:32:39) (stating that Plaintiffs' interpreted (1) the preliminary injunction order as permitted unlimited discovery and (2) this court's minute order as maintaining the preliminary injunction order without modification).

On December 9, 2012, the court held a hearing on Defendants' motions. (Mins. Proceedings #129). Defendants argued that discovery must be stayed because a stay is mandated by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act, which takes precedence over the court's preliminary injunction and order granting expedited discovery. (*Id.*); (*see also* Def.'s Mot. to Stay (#106) at 2:21–22). In response, Plaintiffs argued that the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act permits discovery under certain conditions, which Judge McKibben's preliminary injunction satisfied. (Pl.'s Opp'n (#114) at 4–5); (*see also* Mins. Proceedings #129).

On December 11, 2013—(which is today)—the ninety-day discovery period permitted by Judge McKibben's preliminary injunction order expired.

## DISCUSSION

The parties' motions raise three questions: (1) whether the findings in Judge McKibben's preliminary injunction satisfy the PSLRA's heightened pleading standard; (2) whether the preliminary injunction also satisfies the PSLRA's discovery requirements; and, (3) whether Plaintiffs may compel Luszczysz's testimony, despite the existence of a confidentiality agreement between Luszczysz and Defendants. Before examining these questions, the court begins its analysis by reviewing the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act's heightened pleading standard and discovery requirements.

### I. The Statutory Background

Private securities fraud actions are governed by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 15 U.S.C. § 77a, *et seq.* ("the PSLRA" or "the Act"). The Act was passed to restrict perceived abuses in securities class-action litigation by testing the sufficiency of a plaintiff's complaint before discovery begins. *Medhekar v. U.S. Dist. Court for the N. Dist. of Cal.*, 99 F.3d 325, 328 (9th Cir. 1996) (discussing Congress' intent); *SG Gowen Sec. v. U.S. Dist. Court for the N. Dist. Of Cal.*, 189 F.3d 909, 911–13 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing *In re Advanta Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 180 F.3d 525, 530–31 (3d Cir. 1999)).

The primary abuse the Act sought to curb is the filing of "strike suits." *Greebel v. FTP Software, Inc.*, 194 F.3d 185, 191 (1st Cir. 1999); *Adams v. Kinder-Morgan, Inc.*, 340 F.3d 1083, 1095 (10th Cir. 2003). A "strike suit" is a shareholder derivative action "based on no valid claim, brought either for nuisance value or as leverage to obtain a favorable or inflated settlement." BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY (9th ed. 2009). As reported by the U.S. Senate:

The Committee heard substantial testimony that today certain lawyers file frivolous "strike" suits alleging violations of the federal securities laws in the hope that defendants will quickly settle to avoid the expense of litigation. These suits, which unnecessarily increase the cost of raising capital and chill corporate disclosure, are often based on

1 nothing more than a company's announcement of bad news, not evidence of fraud. All  
 2 too often, the same "professional" plaintiffs appear as name plaintiffs in suit after suit.

3 S. Rep. No. 104-98 at 2 (1995).

4 The PSLRA achieves its goal by departing from the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in two  
 5 significant ways that are relevant here. First, the Act requires plaintiffs to satisfy a heightened pleading  
 6 standard that is more stringent than Rule 8 and Rule 9(b)'s pleading requirements. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 78u-  
 7 4(b); *see also* WRIGHT & MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE: CIVIL 3d § 2046.2. The heightened  
 8 pleading standard's purpose is to curb strike suits by "ward[ing] off allegations of 'fraud by hindsight.'"  
 9 *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 320 (2007) (citations omitted).

10 Second, the Act departs from the discovery procedures outlined in Rule 26. Under the PSLRA,  
 11 discovery is permitted "only after the court has sustained the legal sufficiency of the complaint." SG  
 12 *Cowen Sec.* 189 F.3d at 913 (citing S. Rep. No. 104-98 at 14 (1995)). The PSLRA's automatic stay of  
 13 discovery takes effect "during the pendency of any motion to dismiss." 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B);  
 14 *see also* WRIGHT & MILLER, *supra* at § 2046.2 (stating that the stay may apply even if the defendant has  
 15 not yet moved to dismiss) (citation omitted).

16 Although automatic, the PSLRA's discovery stay is not absolute. Under the Act, "all discovery  
 17 and other proceedings shall be stayed during the pendency of any motion to dismiss, unless the court  
 18 finds upon the motion of any party that particularized discovery is necessary to preserve evidence or to  
 19 prevent undue prejudice to that party." 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B).

20 The party seeking discovery bears the burden of demonstrating that the discovery sought is  
 21 particularized and that the stay will cause undue prejudice or risk the destruction of evidence. WRIGHT &  
 22 MILLER, *supra* at § 2046.2. A discovery request is "particularized" if it seeks a "clearly defined universe  
 23 of documents" and other information. *In re WorldCom, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 234 F. Supp. 2d 301, 306  
 24  
 25

(S.D.N.Y. 2002). Under the PSLRA, “undue prejudice” means “improper or unfair detriment,” which is less than “irreparable harm.” *Med. Imaging Ctrs. of Am., Inc. v. Lichtenstein*, 917 F. Supp. 717, 720 (S.D. Cal. 1996).

## II. **Whether the Preliminary Injunction Satisfies the PSLRA’s Heightened Pleading Standard**

The threshold issue raised by Defendants’ motions to stay is whether the findings in the court’s preliminary injunction satisfy the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard. Defendants proffer two arguments as to why the preliminary injunction cannot satisfy the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard. First, Defendants proffer a procedural argument; it contends that the preliminary injunction cannot satisfy the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard because Plaintiffs have not filed a motion to lift the PSLRA’s automatic stay. Second, Defendants argue that discovery cannot commence because the preliminary injunction did not sustain the legal sufficiency of the complaint as required by section 78u-4(b) of the PSLRA. Both arguments are discussed below.

### A. ***Defendants’ Procedural Argument is Unpersuasive***

Defendants contend that lifting the PSLRA’s discovery stay is procedurally improper because Plaintiffs did not file a specific “motion for ‘particularized’ discovery.” (Def.’s Mot. to Stay (#108) at 3:15); (Def.’s Reply (#119) at 6:14). This argument is unpersuasive.

Under certain conditions, the PSLRA permits plaintiffs to conduct “particularized” discovery before the court has sustained the legal sufficiency of the complaint. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B). To conduct “particularized” discovery, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the stay will cause either undue prejudice or the risk of the destruction of evidence. *WRIGHT & MILLER, supra* at § 2046.2.

The PSLRA does not, however, contain a procedural hurdle that limits when or how the court may decide whether these conditions are satisfied. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B); (*see also* Def.’s Mot. to Stay (#108) at 3:15) (arguing that that lifting the PSLRA’s discovery stay is procedurally

improper because Plaintiffs did not file “a motion for ‘particularized’ discovery” without citing any legal authority for this proposition); (Def.’s Reply (#119) at 6:14) (arguing the same).

Rather, the Act merely states that the discovery stay may be lifted “upon the motion of any party.” 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B). The court, therefore, concludes that the PSLRA does not, as Defendants contend, require Plaintiffs to file a specific “motion for ‘particularized’ discovery.” (Def.’s Mot. to Stay (#108) at 3:15). The PSLRA’s plain language indicates the converse: namely, that the discovery stay may be lifted on any motion brought by any party.

#### ***B. The Preliminary Injunction & PSLRA’s Heightened Pleading Standard***

Second, Defendants argue that lifting the PSLRA’s discovery stay is improper because the court has not sustained the complaint’s legal sufficiency as required by section 78u-4(b). The lynchpin of Defendants’ argument is that the preliminary-injunction standard is a wholly different legal standard than the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard. (*See* Def.’s Reply (#118) at 2:26–28). In response, Plaintiffs argue that, despite the differing standards, the complaint’s legal sufficiency was established by the court’s entry of a preliminary injunction because the court reviewed Plaintiffs’ complaint and determined that Plaintiffs are “likely to succeed on the merits” of their state and federal claims. (*See* Pl.’s Opp’n (#114) at 2:16–18).

##### **i. The PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard**

As discussed above, the PSLRA was enacted to curb frivolous strike suits that had little legal merit relative to the suits’ ultimate settlement values. *See* S. Rep. No. 104-98 at 2, 14. The PSLRA confronts this problem by instituting a heightened pleading standard above the requirements set forth by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 8 and 9(b). *See* 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b).

Under this heightened pleading standard, “any private securities complaint alleging that the defendant made a false or misleading statement must: (1) ‘specify each statement alleged to have been

1 misleading [and] the reason or reasons why the statement is misleading,’ 15 U.S.C. § 78u–4(b)(1); and  
 2 (2) ‘state with particularity facts giving rise to a strong inference that the defendant acted with the  
 3 required state of mind,’ § 78u–4(b)(2).” *Tellabs*, 551 U.S. at 321.

4 In *Tellabs*, the Supreme Court clarified the meaning of the PSLRA’s “strong inference” standard.  
 5 A strong inference exists where “a reasonable person would deem the inference of *scienter* cogent and at  
 6 least as compelling as any opposing inference one could draw from the facts alleged.” 551 U.S. at 322,  
 7 324. The strong inference standard “cannot be decided in a vacuum.” *Id.* at 323. The Court stated, “[t]he  
 8 inquiry is inherently comparative: How likely is it that one conclusion, as compared to others, follows  
 9 from the underlying facts?” *Id.* “The inference that the defendant acted with *scienter* need not be  
 10 irrefutable, *i.e.*, of the ‘smoking-gun’ genre, or even the ‘most plausible of competing inferences.’” *Id.*  
 11 (citations omitted). The purpose of the strong inference standard is “to ward off allegations of ‘fraud by  
 12 hindsight.’” *Id.* at 320 (citations omitted).

13                   ii.        The court’s preliminary injunction did not satisfy the PSLRA’s heightened  
 14                   pleading standard

15 As an initial matter, the court is not persuaded by Defendants’ argument that the stay must be  
 16 enforced as a matter of law because the preliminary-injunction order “was decided under a **wholly**  
 17 **different** and less stringent **legal standard.**” (Def.’s Reply (#118) at 2:26–28) (emphasis original).  
 18 Contrary to Defendants’ assertion, the Supreme Court’s decisions in both *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20, which  
 19 governs preliminary injunctions, and *Tellabs*, 551 U.S. at 321, which governs the PSLRA, focus on  
 20 “likelihood” as the central inquiry.  
 21

22                   As stated in *Winter*, and reiterated in the court’s preliminary-injunction order, “[a] plaintiff  
 23 seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is **likely** to succeed on the merits, that he is **likely**  
 24 to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the **balance** of equities tips in his  
 25

1 favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter*, 555 U.S. 20 (citations omitted; emphasis  
 2 added); (*see also* Prelim. Injunc. (#96) at 6:2–3) (citing *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20). Similarly, in *Tellabs*,  
 3 the Supreme Court held that the central inquiry governing the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard is  
 4 “inherently **comparative**: How **likely** is it that one conclusion, as compared to others, follows from the  
 5 underlying facts?” *Tellabs*, 551 U.S. at 322.

6 Nonetheless, the preliminary-injunction order did not satisfy the PSLRA standard. Three facts  
 7 support this conclusion. First, a plaintiff cannot satisfy the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard by  
 8 neutralizing the PSLRA’s policy concerns. *See, e.g., Fosbre v. Las Vegas Sands Corp.*, No. 10-cv-0765,  
 9 2012 WL 5879783, at \*3 (D. Nev. Nov. 20, 2012). This, however, is the essence of Plaintiffs’ argument.  
 10 (*See* Pl.’s Opp’n (#114) at 4:7–20) (“Because its policy objectives have been satisfied, the PSLRA does  
 11 not require any discovery stay.”). The PSLRA’s policy concerns and heightened pleading standard are  
 12 different issues that trigger separate inquires. The former is a Congressional objective; the latter is a  
 13 pleading requirement.

15 Second, although *Winter* and *Tellabs* articulate comparable legal standards, which focus on the  
 16 likelihood of success, the court’s preliminary injunction and the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard  
 17 focus on different moments in time. As discussed above, the purpose of the PSLRA’s heightened  
 18 pleading standard is to prevent allegations of “fraud by hindsight.” *Tellabs*, 551 U.S. at 320. The Act  
 19 requires the complaint, “with respect to each act or omission alleged to violate this title, state with  
 20 particularity facts giving rise to a strong inference that the defendant acted with the required state of  
 21 mind.” 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(2). This means that to satisfy the PSLRA’s heightened pleading standard, a  
 22 complaint must allege that the defendant actually knew a statement was false when the statement was  
 23 made. *See, e.g., Shields v. Citytrust Bancorp*, 25 F.3d 1124 (2d Cir. 1994); *In re Advanta Corp. Sec. Lit.*,  
 24 180 F.3d 525, 535, 539 (3d Cir. 1999); *In re Comshare, Inc. Sec. Lit.*, 183 F.3d 542, 553 (6th Cir. 1999).  
 25

1 The court's preliminary injunction, however, was predicated on MRI International's alleged  
 2 failure to comply with regulatory freezes from the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission and Japan's  
 3 Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission. (*See* Prelim. Injunc. (#96) at 3–4). As a result, the  
 4 preliminary injunction did not examine misrepresentations Defendants allegedly made to Plaintiffs as  
 5 required by section § 78u-4(b)(2).

6 Third, the preliminary injunction largely focused on Plaintiffs' state law claims without  
 7 examining all of Plaintiffs' securities claims in detail. (*See id.* at 8:11–18) ("[P]laintiffs are also likely to  
 8 succeed on at least **some** of their securities claims.") (emphasis added). In order to sustain the legal  
 9 sufficiency of a complaint, however, the court must review all of the claims at issue. *See* 15 U.S.C.  
 10 § 78u–4(b). The court, therefore, concludes that the September 13, 2013 preliminary injunction did not  
 11 satisfy the PSLRA's heightened pleading standard.

12 **III. Whether the Preliminary Injunction Triggered the PSLRA's Discovery Exceptions**

13 The second question raised by Defendants' motion is whether the court's preliminary injunction  
 14 triggered the PSLRA's exceptions to the mandatory discovery stay. Because the court has concluded  
 15 that the legal sufficiency of Plaintiffs' complaint has not been sustained, this inquiry is moot. Under the  
 16 PSLRA, Plaintiffs are entitled to discovery only after a court has sustained the legal sufficiency of a  
 17 complaint. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 78u–4(b)(3)(B).

18 The court notes, however, that even if the court sustained the complaint's legal sufficiency,  
 19 which it did not, Plaintiffs did not satisfy their burden of demonstrating that "particularized discovery is  
 20 necessary to preserve evidence or to prevent undue prejudice to that party." *See* 15 U.S.C. § 78u–  
 21 4(b)(3)(B); WRIGHT & MILLER, *supra* at § 2046.2 (stating that Plaintiffs' bear the burden). Two facts  
 22 support this conclusion.

1                   First, the PLSRA permits particularized discovery only when “necessary.” Plaintiffs have not  
 2 made any showing regarding the “necessity” of discovery. (*See generally* Opp’n (#114) at 1–7);  
 3 (*see also* Mins. Proceedings #129). On the contrary, Plaintiffs have conducted discovery for ninety days.  
 4 (*See* Prelim. Injunc. (#96) at 13) (granting ninety days to conduct limited discovery). In addition to  
 5 propounding written discovery, Plaintiffs have conducted depositions, subpoenaed the U.S. Security and  
 6 Exchange Commission, and obtained a copy of the Commission’s file regarding the parallel  
 7 administrative action, *SEC v. Fujinaga, et al.*, No. 13-cv-01658-JCM-CWH (D. Nev. Sept. 11, 2013).  
 8 The breadth of discovery previously conducted militates strongly against finding that additional  
 9 discovery is now “necessary.”

10                  Second, Plaintiffs also failed to satisfy their burden because they did not argue that particularized  
 11 discovery is presently required to “preserve evidence” or “prevent undue prejudice.” (*See* Opp’n (#114)  
 12 at 1–7); (Mins. Proceedings #129). In September, the court’s preliminary injunction found that discovery  
 13 was required to prevent Plaintiffs from an “immediate and irreparable harm” because “[t]here is cause to  
 14 believe that MRI has violated SEC’s order by destroying documents in direct contravention of its order.”  
 15 (Prelim. Injunc. (#96) at 12:18–19); *see also* *Lichtenstein*, 917 F. Supp. at 720 (stating that under the  
 16 PSLRA “undue prejudice” means “something less than irreparable harm.”). This allegation, however,  
 17 was not renewed by Plaintiffs’ opposition, (*see* Opp’n (#114) at 1–7), or substantiated during the court’s  
 18 November 9, 2012 hearing. (*See* Mins. Proceedings (#129) at 1:34:00) (stating that there is now only “a  
 19 concern” that Defendants “may not be” following the SEC order). The court finds that Plaintiffs failed to  
 20 satisfy their burden of demonstrating that discovery is necessary to “preserve evidence” because  
 21 Plaintiffs’ concern is speculative.

22                  During the court’s hearing, Defense counsel for the Suzukis attempted to bolster this conclusion,  
 23 arguing that “there is no conceivable way” for Plaintiffs to show that discovery is now necessary to

1 preserve evidence because the SEC entered a document-retention order against Defendants. (See Mins.  
 2 Proceedings (#129) at 1:06:00). For the sake of clarity, the court notes that the holding in this order does  
 3 not encompass the Suzukis' argument. Two facts support rejecting the Suzukis' argument.

4 First, the argument is factually incorrect. The SEC's order predated the preliminary injunction; it  
 5 is not, as the Suzukis argue, the other way around. (*Compare BACKGROUND §§ II-III with* Mins.  
 6 Proceedings (#129) at 1:06:00). The preliminary injunction was entered because there was "cause to  
 7 believe that MRI has violated the SEC's order by destroying documents in direct contravention of its  
 8 order." (Prelim. Injunc. (#69) at 12:18–19).

9 Second, even if the argument were factually correct, which it is not, the argument is legally  
 10 doubtful. Under section 78u-4(b)(3)(C)(i) of the PSLRA all defendants are statutorily obligated to "treat  
 11 all documents, data compilations (including electronically recorded or stored data), and tangible objects  
 12 that are in the custody or control of such person and that are relevant to the allegations, as if they were  
 13 the subject of a continuing request for production of documents from an opposing party under the  
 14 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure."

15 This provision imposes a duty to preserve evidence that is, in effect, tantamount to a court order.  
 16 It is highly unlikely that Congress would have drafted the PSLRA to include both subsection (B), which  
 17 permits "particularized discovery" to "preserve evidence," and subsection (C), which orders parties to  
 18 preserve evidence, if Congress thought that an order to preserve evidence was sufficient to prevent the  
 19 destruction of evidence. *See, e.g., TRW Inc. v. Andrews*, 534 U.S. 19, 31 (2001) ("It is a cardinal  
 20 principle of statutory construction that a statute ought, upon the whole, to be so construed that, if it can  
 21 be prevented, no clause, sentence, or word shall be superfluous, void, or insignificant.") (internal  
 22 quotation marks omitted)).

1       **IV. Whether Plaintiffs may Compel Luszczyszk's Deposition Testimony**

2       The final question the parties' motions present is whether Plaintiffs' may compel Luszczyszk's  
 3       testimony, despite the existence of a confidentiality agreement between Luszczyszk and Defendants.  
 4       Because the court has concluded that Plaintiffs failed to satisfy their burden to lift the PSLRA's  
 5       discovery stay, this inquiry is moot.

6       In the interest of judicial economy, however, the court examines the merits of Plaintiffs' motion  
 7       to compel. *See FED. R. CIV. P. 1* (instructing courts to administer the Rules "to secure the just, speedy,  
 8       and inexpensive determination of every action."). If Defendants' motions to dismiss are denied,  
 9       discovery will automatically recommence and Plaintiffs may re-depose Mary Luszczyszk in accordance  
 10      with the terms discussed below. (*See infra* § C).

12       **A. *Legal Standard***

13       Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1) governs discovery's scope and limits. Under the Rule's  
 14      liberal discovery principles, the party resisting discovery carries a heavy burden of showing why  
 15      discovery should be denied. *Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.*, 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir. 1975).

16       Where, as here, a non-party resists discovery on the grounds that the information sought is  
 17      confidential, the non-party may move for relief pursuant to Rule 45(d)(3)(B)(i).<sup>2</sup> In pertinent part, Rule  
 18      45(d)(3)(B) permits the court to modify or quash a subpoena "if it requires disclosing a trade secret or  
 19      other confidential research, development, or commercial information." Rule 45(d)(3)(B)(i) tracks the  
 20      protection of confidential information provided by Rule 26(c)(1)(G). *See, e.g., Mannington Mills, Inc.*  
 21      *v. Armstrong World Indus., Inc.*, 206 F.R.D. 525, 529 (D. Del. 2002).

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 25       <sup>2</sup> As of December 1, 2013, amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure took effect. These include  
 changes to Rule 45, which recodified the former Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(i) as the present Rule 45(d)(3)(B)(i).

1 There is “no absolute privilege for trade secrets and similar confidential information.” *Gonzales*  
 2 *v. Google, Inc.*, 234 F.R.D. 674, 685 (N.D. Cal. 2006) (quoting *Centurion Indus., Inc. v. Warren Steurer*  
 3 & Assoc., 665 F.2d 323, 325 (10th Cir. 1981)); *see also* FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1)(G), Advisory  
 4 Committee Notes, 1966 Amendments (“The courts have not given trade secrets automatic and complete  
 5 immunity against disclosure, but have in each case weighed their claim to privacy against the need for  
 6 disclosure.”). “Trade secret or commercially sensitive information must be ‘important proprietary  
 7 information’ and the party challenging a subpoena must make ‘a strong showing that it has historically  
 8 sought to maintain the confidentiality of this information.’” *Gonzales*, 234 F.R.D. at 684 (quoting  
 9 *Compaq Computer Corp. v. Packard Bell Elec., Inc.*, 163 F.R.D. 329, 338 (N.D. Cal. 1995)). Where a  
 10 subpoenaed party meets its initial burden, “the burden shifts to the requesting party to show a  
 11 ‘substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship.’”  
 12 *Id.* The Court has broad discretion in controlling discovery. *Little v. City of Seattle*, 863 F.2d 681, 685  
 13 (9th Cir. 1988).

15 ***B. Plaintiffs’ Motion to Compel is Granted***

16 The court concludes that Luszczysz’s confidentiality agreement with Edwin Fujinaga and Claims  
 17 Servicing of America, LLC does not protect the purportedly confidential information from disclosure.  
 18 Three facts support this conclusion.

19 First, neither Luszczysz nor Fujinaga meaningfully opposed Plaintiffs’ motion to compel.  
 20 (See Luszczysz’s Opp’n (#126) at 14:14–15) (“Deponent has no personal interest in whether the  
 21 Confidentiality Agreement is deemed enforceable in full or in part.”); (*see also* Fujinaga’s Opp’n (#128)  
 22 at 14:13–14) (making the boilerplate objection that “[p]ublic disclosure of this information would cause  
 23 irreparable harm to Defendants in this lawsuit.”). Under Local Rule 7-2(d), an opposing party’s failure  
 24 to respond to a moving parties’ argument constitutes “consent to the granting of the motion.”  
 25

1           Second, neither Luszczyszk nor Fujinaga have satisfied their burden under Rules 26 and 45. As  
 2 discussed above, the party resisting discovery carries “a heavy burden” of showing why discovery  
 3 should be denied. *Blankenship*, 519 F.2d at 429. In the context of a subpoena issued to a non-party, the  
 4 non-party challenging the subpoena must make “a strong showing that it has historically sought to  
 5 maintain the confidentiality of this information.” *Gonzales*, 234 F.R.D. at 684. Luszczyszk and Fujinaga,  
 6 however, failed to even address Rule 45, let alone demonstrate that the information sought has  
 7 historically been kept confidential.

8           Third, even if Luszczyszk and Fujinaga satisfied their burden, which they did not, the information  
 9 covered by the confidentiality agreement is, most likely, discoverable. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1)(G),  
 10 Advisory Committee Notes, 1966 Amendments (“The courts have not given trade secrets automatic and  
 11 complete immunity against disclosure, but have in each case weighed their claim to privacy against the  
 12 need for disclosure.”).

13           **C.     *Luszczyszk’s Confidentiality Agreement is Amended to Comply with Public Policy***

14           Anticipating that the court would grant Plaintiffs’ motion to compel, Luszczyszk requests the court  
 15 to fashion conditions to mitigate any potential harm to her that may be caused by disclosing confidential  
 16 information. (*See* Luszczyszk’s Opp’n (#126) at 14:14–15). Luszczyszk’s concern is that her confidentiality  
 17 agreement with Defendants does not contain the standard language that permits parties to a  
 18 confidentiality agreement to testify on matters covered by the agreement pursuant to a court order.  
 19 (*See* Mins. Proceedings #129).

20           Because Luszczyszk’s confidentiality agreement does not contain this provision, the court finds  
 21 that the agreement violates public policy by prohibiting the discovery of possible violations of federal  
 22 securities laws. *See, e.g., Chambers, v. Capital Cities/ABC*, 159 F.R.D. 441, 444 (S.D.N.Y. 1995)  
 23 (“Absent possible extraordinary circumstances not involved here, it is against public policy for parties to  
 24

1 agree not to reveal, at least in the limited contexts of depositions or pre-deposition interviews concerning  
 2 litigation arising under federal law, facts relating to alleged or potential violations of such law.”); *In re*  
 3 *JDS Uniphase Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1127, 1137 (N.D. Cal. 2002) (“To the extent that [the  
 4 confidentiality] agreements preclude former employees from assisting in investigations of wrongdoing  
 5 that have nothing to do with trade secrets or other confidential business information, they conflict with  
 6 public policy in favor of allowing even current employees to assist in securities fraud investigations.”).

7 The court, therefore, amends paragraph 3 of Luszczyszk’s confidentiality agreement by adding the  
 8 bolded provision. In full, paragraph three now reads:

9       3. **Confidentiality.** Employee shall keep the Information strictly confidential and  
 10 shall not disclose the Information or allow the Information to be disclosed, whether  
 11 directly or indirectly, to any other person or third party without the prior written  
 12 agreement of consent of Employer, **unless such Information is required to be produced by Employee in response to a valid order, summons, or subpoena issued by a court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction.**

13           ACCORDINGLY, and for good cause shown,

14           IT IS ORDERED that Defendants’ motions to stay (#106, #108) are GRANTED. All discovery  
 15 is STAYED pending resolution of Defendants’ motions to dismiss. If Defendants’ motions to dismiss  
 16 are denied, discovery automatically recommences on the date Defendants’ motions to dismiss are  
 17 denied.

18           IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs’ motion to compel (#123) is CONDITIONALLY  
 19 GRANTED. If Defendants’ motions to dismiss are denied, discovery automatically recommences on the  
 20 date Defendants’ motions to dismiss are denied and Plaintiffs may re-depose Mary Luszczyszk in  
 21 accordance with the terms (*see supra* DISCUSSION § IV-C) of this court order.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' motion for sanctions (#127) is DENIED.  
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3 IT IS SO ORDERED.  
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5 DATED this 11th day of December, 2013.  
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CAM FERENBACH  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE